



## INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions. Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:—  
Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.; Macao, " E. L. LANCA, Esq.; Amoy, " Messrs BOYD & Co.; Fuhchau, " Messrs KINNEAR & Co. Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to,  
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents. Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

## GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 19, 1865.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.  
CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein; on Goods in Markets; on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life. For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to,  
ALFRED KARBERG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates. RAYNAL & Co. Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

## MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates. OLYPHANT & Co. Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, March 8, 1868.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz.—  
DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, March 8, 1868.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

## BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES &amp; CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.  
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)  
NOT exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "  
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{8}$  " "  
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months,  $\frac{1}{12}$  the annual rate. GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

## SHORT PERIOD RATES.

NOT exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "  
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{8}$  " "  
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 12 months,  $\frac{1}{12}$  the annual rate. GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Hongkong, August 8, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1800.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.  
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same. GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

## ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.  
CAPITAL, £500,000.  
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referee. — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances. For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Managing Agents in China. Hongkong, June 1867.

## JOHN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.  
INCORPORATED 1859.  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurances on the usual Terms. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

## INSURANCES.

## THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuhchau, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board.  
J. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

## REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Short period Risks at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{8}$  " "  
Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months,  $\frac{1}{12}$  the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, August 7, 1866.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz.—

DETACHED and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents,  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Hongkong, March 8, 1868.

## THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.  
Accumulated Funds exceed £80,000.

THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

21st

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company. Hongkong, January 6, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

## PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policy covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

JUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

## BATAVIA SEA &amp; FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.  
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)

£2 per cent per Annum Bonus declared during the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years' standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assurers.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

Fee to Medical Referees paid by the Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Promising payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 per cent for the whole term of Life, including £2.10s per cent for Foreign Risks, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent resident in Europe.

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE following Reduced Rates will be charged in future for Short period Insurances, viz.—

One month, .....  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Three months, .....  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Six months, .....  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent.

One year, .....  $\frac{1}{12}$  per cent.

Two years, .....  $\frac{1}{24}$  per cent.

Three years, .....  $\frac{1}{36}$  per cent.

Four years, .....  $\frac{1}{48}$  per cent.

Five years, .....  $\frac{1}{60}$  per cent.

Six years, .....  $\frac{1}{72}$  per cent.

Seven years, .....  $\frac{1}{84}$  per cent.

EIGHT years, .....  $\frac{1}{96}$  per cent.

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to,

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

## REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to Lessor Rates for FIRE INSURANCE for short periods as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding 1 month from  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

3 months, .....  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

6 months, .....  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent.

1 year, .....  $\frac{1}{12}$  per cent.

2 years, .....  $\frac{1}{24}$  per cent.

3 years, .....  $\frac{1}{36}$  per cent.

4 years, .....  $\frac{1}{48}$  per cent.

5 years, .....  $\frac{1}{60}$  per cent.

6 years, .....  $\frac{1}{72}$  per cent.

7 years, .....  $\frac{1}{84}$  per cent.

8 years, .....  $\frac{1}{96}$  per cent.

9 years, .....  $\frac{1}{108}$  per cent.

10 years, .....  $\frac{1}{120}$  per cent.

11 years, .....  $\frac{1}{132}$  per cent.

12 years, .....  $\frac{1}{144}$  per cent.

13 years, .....  $\frac{1}{156}$  per cent.

14 years, .....  $\frac{1}{168}$  per cent.

15 years, .....  $\frac{1}{180}$  per cent.

16 years, .....  $\frac{1}{192}$  per cent.

17 years, .....  $\frac{1}{204}$  per cent.

18 years, .....  $\frac{1}{216}$  per cent.

19 years, .....  $\frac{1}{228}$  per cent.

20 years, .....  $\frac{1}{240}$  per cent.

21 years, .....  $\frac{1}{252}$  per cent.

22 years, .....  $\frac{1}{264}$  per cent.

No. 21

or

## THE CHINA PUNCH

IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

FRIDAY, THE 2<sup>nd</sup> INST.

Single Copies may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and Mr J. B. MORRIS, news-agent, (Messrs Bowra & Co.)—Price 50 cents.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868.

The report of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which we this evening publish, will doubtless be perused with much attention by all interested in the important question discussed. We are compelled to hold over any remarks upon the resolutions arrived at, until our next issue.

## "SATISFACTION" FROM ASIATICS.

One of the most difficult problems to solve in connection with European relations towards Asiatic countries is the exactation of what usually designated "satisfaction" for injuries perpetrated upon the persons or property of foreigners. Modern warfare amongst civilized nations recognizes but two modes of satisfying the demands of an aggrieved and stronger power—the cession of territory or the payment of money. But it seldom happens that such demands are made or acceded to until the fortune of war has demonstrated the capability which the weaker power may have of obtaining terms less stringent than those which preceded hostile operations. There is practically no such thing as the spectacle of two European nations at peace with each other occupying the relative positions of an Asiatic power such as that of China or Japan and Great Britain. Outrages such as those which have of late occurred in this part of the world, supposing them to be possible, would be atoned for in a manner totally different to that insisted upon by us in dealing with Eastern nations. Either the perpetrators would meet from their own government the just punishment of their offence, or that government would immediately assume the responsibility and prepare to accept the decision resulting from a trial of strength with the aggrieved nation. In the latter case the punishment of individual treachery is never insisted on, the responsibility thereof being held as transferred to the government and countrymen at large of the offending parties. As an illustration, we may refer to the affair at Hingoo Head during the Russian war in 1864. On that occasion a boat's crew of the Correak, under the command of Lieut. Geneste, landed under a flag of truce and upon leaving the boat were fired upon by a party of Russian soldiers under the command of an officer, many being killed and the remainder wounded or captured, one man alone escaping. Now this firing upon men without arms in their hands, and landing under a flag of truce, was precisely one of those acts usually denominated "outrages" when committed by Asiatics, and much feeling upon the subject was evinced in England. Yet no one dreamt for a moment of demanding from the Russian Government the execution of the officer and soldiers, or of treating the matter as apart from the general operations being carried on.

We have briefly alluded to the foregoing facts in order to demonstrate upon how different a basis we framed our interpretation of points connected with "international law" in dealing with Asiatics. And we now come to the "satisfaction" exacted for acts which infringe not merely the laws of civilized warfare, but that natural law which under the above-mentioned title has been codified by Wheaton and others. Practically we exact this "satisfaction" under one of three heads—territory, life, or money. Circumstances have hitherto prevented our availling ourselves of the first named. We, and European nations generally, have thus far declined to insist upon the cession of land as an amende for the murder or ill-treatment of our fellow-countrymen, and we can avail ourselves therefore of the two latter only. We will not here stop to discuss the advisability or otherwise of pursuing in China or Japan the career which has resulted in our present position in India, but deal only with the mode in which we exact satisfaction in the shape of a money payment or by the life of the offending parties. It seems to us that the indemnities hitherto demanded from China and Japan have been much misunderstood. There is a difference, very plain upon consideration, between the payment of money as a salve to the honor of the country offended, and the payment of money over and above the real satisfaction obtained to repair, as far as money can, the consequences of an offence to individuals and to reimburse the exacting party the actual expenses incurred in obtaining that satisfaction. It is common to speak of the indemnity lately paid by China as if it were the "satisfaction" obtained for her outrageous policy previous to the war. But on the contrary the "satisfaction" arrived at, and received, was the punishment of the government by occupying the second city of the empire, forcing a recognition of the rights of foreigners, and obliging the Chinese to receive our representatives, diplomatic or consular, on becoming terms. The payment of money was an additional and separate act and in no way part of the satisfaction demanded. Its very title, in fact, shewed it to be simply an indemnification—a payment to those who had suffered

loss in any form by Chinese acts. Thus a portion was allotted to the owners of valuable property burned by the Chinese; a portion was appropriated by the government towards the expenses incurred by fitting out the naval and military expedition, etc. There has been in fact no occasion upon which the indemnity demanded by Great Britain has been received for any other purpose than reimbursement of expenses actually incurred. Even the bonus in some cases given to the families of those killed was of the same nature. They had lost their natural supporters and the sums awarded them replaced the incomes they would have otherwise enjoyed—leaving nevertheless a heavy balance in the loss of near and dear friends. The indemnity is in fact but the "costs of the suit" paid by the loser in a law action. We are thus particular in pointing out the real nature of the "money satisfaction" hitherto exacted by us from Oriental nations to combat the mistaken idea so generally entertained that the indemnity is an essential part of the satisfaction obtained, or punishment inflicted. It is doubtless a punishment to be mulcted, especially when the party fined can ill afford it. But in Asiatic Countries the money paid under compulsion inflicts rather suffering on the poorer classes than inconvenience on the rich or on the government.

The French are, it is said, demanding an indemnity for the sailors recently murdered near Hiogo. So far as it is appropriated solely to the relatives of the killed, it fairly comes within the pale of making good as far as possible a grievous loss. But (always presuming the present version of the story to be correct) they are right in asserting that they will not rest content with a money satisfaction only, because they would run the risk of being considered desirous of money as the equivalent for human life, and an outraged flag. They are reported to have demanded the persons of the murderers, and this brings us to the third division of our subject to which we shall refer in our future issue.

## LOCAL.

Some apprehensions exist as to the Undine which is now overdue from the Coast ports several days. Her destination, it may be, is owing to prevailing fog.

We have been compelled to hold over the Cricket Score, the Police reports in extenso and other matter, owing to the lengthy report of the General Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

We are glad to notice that some means have been adopted to notify the riding public of reviews at which racing will take place. Police notices were yesterday posted in the Queen's Road, warning passers by that a "field day" was coming off. We cannot however but think that a policeman or sentry would be more efficacious, as people driving are hardly likely to notice the placards, one at least being queerly suspended from the branch of a tree, and revolving in the wind like a rustling leaf of motion.

The performance in the Great World Circus last night was again well patronised, and called forth the applause so frequently accorded to the clever performers who make up this troupe. True enough, there was not much variation in the entertainment; there has not been a superabundance of change in the circus profession since the days of Battie—still people are found to go, and are prone the less willing because the members of the present company are so much above the average performers commonly met with in this part of the world. Hubert Meers and Ella Zoyara were the great attractions, as formerly. Another performance is announced for this evening, when Hubert Meers takes his benefit.

## TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Of the five Chinamen connected with the counterfeit dollar case, three were discharged, and two remanded.—The Mate of the French coolie-ship *Mari Thérèse* was fined \$300 for assaulting an European Constable on board; defendant endeavoured to get off by means of a denial.—Nineteen Chinese from Teat-see-moo village were brought up for gambling. Three were recognised by Mr Douglas, one of whom (a suspected murderer) was doubly branded. The first prisoner was fined \$50 and six months' hard labor, and the others \$50 or 6 months' imprisonment—all of them to find subsequent security.

## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON LICENSED GAMBLING.

A special general meeting of the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held on the 3d inst., at the Rooms of the Chamber, "to consider the effect of the present system of Licensed Gambling on the trade of this Colony." Present—Hon. P. Ryrie (Chairman), Messrs Taylor, Bosman, Hitchcock, B. Palanjee, Rowett, Kaye, Macaulay, Zimmerman, Duncaison, Deacon, Pyke and Lapraik.

The Chairman, in rising to open the meeting, said that the gentlemen present must have all seen from the Circular what was the object for which they had met together; and before the resolutions (which he understood had been prepared) were put to the meeting he begged leave to say a few words. He confessed that, when the question of licensing gambling in this Colony was first mooted, he was of opinion that it would not do any harm, while it might be the means of doing some good; but since the system had been in operation, and instances of its evil influence had come under his personal knowledge, he had seen reason to alter his opinion, and he now thought that it was a system which was working an insatiable amount of harm, and that the Government of this Colony would be studying its best interests by abolishing it altogether. During the last two or three months he had made it a point of asking the opinion of nearly every respectable Chinese with whom he had come in contact, and they one and all denounced the system as one which was creating much mischief to the trade of the Colony; this was the ground on which it came within the province of this Chamber to endeavour to abolish it, granting of course that the information of the other members had led them to the same conclusion to which he had arrived. He underlined that one

particular, apply, *d'Aiguer Street*.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.  
signees or Master of any  
Company, to complain of any  
or in any way respecting  
the subject—when their com-  
pany—ber 19, 1868.

member of the Chamber was in possession of information showing that the gambling had diminished very materially the number of traders with small means, men who were in the habit of buying 20, 30 or up to 50 pieces of shirtings and taking them for sale to the various towns and villages in the neighbourhood. These men, seduced by the allurements of the gambling halls, had abandoned their former occupation and taken to the seductive and risky although less laborious occupation of gambling. He would say that this view of the case had only been put before him by one or two of his Chinese friends. The great evil which he would urge—and the one of which they had already obtained and could obtain more ample proofs—was the number of robberies from employers by shroffs and others engaged in collecting money; and he felt confident that many of these robbers would not have been committed, were these public gambling-houses not invitingly open. On this ground alone, the danger to which the monies of persons in trade were exposed—he thought it was the duty of the Chamber to express a strong opinion against the system. He would not enter upon the moral effects of the system, as the views on that head had already most ably expounded—the Lord Bishop of Victoria, and he believed the whole clergy in the Colony of all denominations, being entirely opposed to the gambling license. It had been said that it was utterly impossible to stop gambling altogether, and the same might be said of any other crime or evil practice; but that could certainly never form any argument for doing away with the police altogether. A good deal had been said of late about the great efficiency of their Police, and if such really were the case, he considered that, with the assistance which the better class of the Chinese community would gladly give, gambling could be almost entirely prevented; in any case, it could be reduced to such a small compass that it could only be carried on in out-of-the-way dens which would only be resorted to by the very dregs of the population. He would leave the matter in the hands of the meeting, and the members present would give such expressions of opinion and pass such resolutions as they might fit.

Mr J. B. Taylor then rose to propose a resolution, and said that he would only make two or three remarks in support. It was very difficult to obtain correct information from the Chinese in regard to matters not connected with their particular calling; and when one asked a Chinaman for information, he would very often find that the Chinaman wished first to know what kind of power would be desirable, and then suited the answer to what best pleased the questioner, especially to those who were in power. Owing to this venal practice, no doubt, H. E. the Governor had been misinformed as to the candid opinion of the native population, and had been led to introduce the present tentative measure to license Gambling in the Colony, which all respectable Chinese condemned as pernicious. He had, however, made inquiries of various merchants, shopkeepers and others, and the one conclusion to which he had come was that licensed gambling was bad and that its effects were bad. The removal of the obstacles which formerly existed, of fear of apprehension by the Police and punishment by the Courts, had naturally only one result; viz., the great increase of gambling; while there was a set of men whose interest was to encourage gambling by every means in their power. These were the Gambling Farmer and his partners (whomver they were), for it was well known that it was a sort of joint-stock undertaking. While gambling had formerly to be practised secretly, a check was laid upon the vice, but now everything was done to encourage it. The Farmer might possibly be a useful tool to the Government to some extent, but that would be only so far as it might suit his own ends, because he had every reason to encourage public gambling; he had to pay to Government an annual sum of \$200,000, and his income was probably \$400,000 or \$500,000—a sum which represented a very large amount of misery (as it was extracted from the poorer people of the place), and which, employed in legitimate trade, would materially help to dispel the general complaints of inactivity in business. As to the direct effects of the system of licensed gambling upon trade, he would mention that he could not now get his shroff to send one man to collect money, although that man was of good character; but two collectors had now to be sent, the one to watch the other, else the money would not be brought home with any degree of certainty, owing to the attractions of licensed gambling. There were complaints on every side from comedurades, merchants and owners of ships. Captains of merchant vessels, who, as to freight, etc., sometimes possessed great power and large sums of money, went into gambling houses and lost the money; and so it was also with sailors. Altogether, the effects of the system proved that it was prejudicial to the interests of the community; and he would therefore move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this Chamber that licensed gambling is affecting the Colony injuriously, by encouraging dishonesty amongst a large portion of the native population engaged in business, and amongst the native employees of Foreign Firms."

Mr Hitchcock next rose to second the motion which had been read by Mr Taylor. It was an unfortunate thing that there were Customs here in Hongkong, as they had therefore no correct statistics to guide them as to the trade of the Colony. The Chairman, in rising to open the meeting, said that the gentlemen present must have all seen from the Circular what was the object for which they had met together; and before the resolutions (which he understood had been prepared) were put to the meeting he begged leave to say a few words. He confessed that, when the question of licensing gambling in this Colony was first mooted, he was of opinion that it would not do any harm, while it might be the means of doing some good; but since the system had been in operation, and instances of its evil influence had come under his personal knowledge, he had seen reason to alter his opinion, and he now thought that it was a system which was working an insatiable amount of harm, and that the Government of this Colony would be studying its best interests by abolishing it altogether. During the last two or three months he had made it a point of asking the opinion of nearly every respectable Chinese with whom he had come in contact, and they one and all denounced the system as one which was creating much mischief to the trade of the Colony; this was the ground on which it came within the province of this Chamber to endeavour to abolish it, granting of course that the information of the other members had led them to the same conclusion to which he had arrived. He underlined that one

case he could enumerate; but those two or three instances would be sufficient to show the evil effects of the licensed system of gambling; and no doubt other members of the Chamber would be prepared in the same manner to narrate their experiences. They had some indirect statistics of the gambling itself, and of the profits made thereat. If the tax to be paid annually by the Gambling Farmer to the Government is \$260,000 to \$280,000 and the per centage or fee exacted from the player by the Farmer be seven per cent, that sum would necessarily represent a gambling capital of something like \$4,000,000. Mr Taylor had placed the income of the Gambling Farmer at \$600,000, and at 7 per cent it would require a capital of \$7,000,000 before such a profit could accrue to the Farmer. He puts this forward as approximate figures only, but the larger the estimate the worse it appears for the trade of the Colony. Probably some of the other gentlemen would give their own experience; and he would conclude by seconding the motion.

Mr Bosman said that he had thought over the gambling license affair, and had no great faith in native information on the subject. When the question was first mooted, he was asked by a very influential Chinaman to use his influence to get him the gambling farm; but then it was discovered that he could not get the farming, the native then became bitterly opposed to gambling. There was no doubt that gambling had a bad effect on the Colony, as it had everywhere else; but bribery in the police and the use of spies were also bad. In regard to the cases mentioned by Mr Hitchcock, he cited instances of very large defalcations which had occurred in London and Paris by men who were not gamblers; and he did not see that the existence of a few small defalcations in a trade so extensive as that of Hongkong, proved the evil effects of gambling in any remarkable manner. He did not think that the Chamber ought to take official notice of the gambling license; he would rather have licensed gambling than corrupt police. At least, they ought to obtain more statistics, and be better prepared to discuss the subject before they should go into the matter at all. He would propose that a Committee should be appointed to get information, two of the members of which might be against gambling and two of a different opinion, so that either might be thoroughly sifted. The speaker then proposed the following amendment:—"That before expressing an opinion as to the effect of licensed gambling, this Chamber should appoint a Committee to make the necessary inquiries as to the injury caused to the trade of the Colony by licensed gambling."

Mr John Lapraik said that he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. Although, when the gambling license was first spoken of, he was in favor of it, he had since become very much opposed to it. There was no doubt that Chinese property had fallen very much in value, and he was certain that gambling had a great deal to do with it. In many cases, property had depreciated from 25 to 30 per cent, and he knew that such was the case because he had a large agency in such business. This depreciation appeared to fall principally upon houses of about \$18 or \$20 monthly rental, as many of the small shopkeepers had gone away, having lost the little money they had at gambling. He had therefore no hesitation in seconding the motion.

Mr Taylor here remarked that, regarding the suppression of gambling, the Governor put down the practice effectually for a fortnight without letting any one know of it. The Chinese were all waiting for the edict to be published, and when they found that no further action was taken, they concluded that the Government were not in earnest, and began again. The Governor of Canton acted with more determination, and engravened on a stone which was set up, his resolution to suppress the vice; he showed a strong will, and glared the people to gamble, and they did not. During the fortnight that gambling was suppressed in Hongkong, the Governor rose enormously in the estimation of the Chinese; and they said to themselves, "Here's a man we can respect."

Mr Bosman's motion was then put and carried by 6 votes, the remaining 7 gentlemen declining to vote.

Mr Bosman said he was glad to hear that the gentleman present had so good accounts of the Police, as he did not know such was the case.

The Chairman reminded Mr Bosman that it was not long since he said at a public meeting that he did know something about the Police.

The meeting then separated.

As ONE MOTHER DO.—We were considerably amused the other evening, at three little girls playing among the sage brush in a back yard. Two of them were "making believe keep house" a few yards distant from each other—neighbours, it were. One of them says to the third little girl: "There, now, Nelly, you go to Sarah's house, and stop a little while and talk, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me, and then I'll talk about her; then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get mad and don't speak to each other, just as our mothers do, you know. O, that'll be such fun!"—Montgomery Mail.

A CHAP inquired at the post office in Erie the other day for a letter for "Emery Hodgen." He was told there was none. "Look 'ere," he replied a little angrily, "you've hexamined a hotel letter for my name. It don't interfere with a hatchet. It begins with a ho! Look in the 'ole that's got the ho."

## RHIO STRAIT.

VARIATION 1° 23' EAST IN 1866.  
General Description.—The route from Bako strait to Singapore, outside Linga and through Rhio strait, is the one now commonly adopted by vessels proceeding either way between Sunda strait and Singapore, for the reasons stated at page 3, that Rhio strait is safe, sheltered, and easily navigable, the Dutch Government having placed beacons on many of the dangers; whereas the route outside Bintang is exposed in both monsoons, and the fairway is encumbered with many rocks and shoals, which render it necessary for vessels to keep at a long distance from the land.\*

This route is particularly convenient for vessels leaving Singapore for Europe in the N.E. monsoon, and few vessels now adopt any other. By proceeding through Rhio strait, they avoid the delay and inconvenience so frequently experienced during that season in getting to sea by the main channel of Singapore strait, past Horburgh lighthouse. In the S.W. monsoon also, vessels are frequently able to proceed to the southward much quicker by this route than by the outer one.

The Chairman reminded Mr Bosman that he could not propose a second amendment. Mr Hitchcock said that he knew for a fact that Mr Bosman was mistaken as to the inquirers made. There were three or four members to him certain knowledge who had made inquiries. "If the Police were corrupt, then that was the greater reason for the suppression of the vice which was at once the fruitful source of so much depravity." The Chairman observed that he did not believe that they could get much more information than they had got.

Mr Bosman then altered the terms of his amendment to the form which appears above, by erasing the words "and suggest a practical remedy for the complete suppression of gambling in this Colony." On the amendment being put to the meeting, it was supported by only three members, viz., Messrs Bosman, Duncan, and Deacon. The original motion was then put and carried by 8 to 2, the latter being the proposer and recorder of the amendment.

\* See Chart: Bako Strait to Singapore, No. 2,757, scale m = 0' 10" of an inch; and Strait of Singapore, Sheet 3, No. 2,404, scale m = 0' 05" of an inch.

N., and having soundings from 6 to 40 fathoms.

The southern entrance of the strait, and for a distance of 11 or 12 miles inside, is about 10 miles wide; it then suddenly narrows, so that in advancing 3 or 4 miles further to the north-westward, between the Garas and Topes islands, it is only  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide. About mid-way of the strait is the island of Pankel, surrounded by a reef extending in some places half a mile off shore, to the westward of the channel; here not much more than 2 miles wide, bounded on the west by the inlets and banks of the north-east end of Galang. The passage eastward of Pankel is obstructed by several reefs and shoals, which render its navigation intricate.

To the northward of Pankel, the strait suddenly widens to 8 or 9 miles between Sembolong point, the eastern extreme of Rempong island, and Rhoio here on the Bintang shore, the depth here varying from 6 to 12 fathoms. The widening of the strait is caused by the deep bight in the Bintang shore, in which are the islands of Dompas, Rhoio, Sengarang, and Oedjang, close to the mainland, and farther out the islands of Penjung, Terkolo, and Loban at the north-western extreme of the bight, where the strait again narrows to  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles between that island and the islands and banks to the westward. Northward of West point, the western extreme of Bintang, the strait rapidly widens to its northern entrance, where it is about 10 miles wide.

#### WEST SIDE OF THE STRAIT.

Misana Island, which with the opposite island of Talang forms the southern limit of the strait, is somewhat peculiar in shape, consisting of two narrow ranges of hills, moderately elevated, which running in different directions form an elbow; the longer range extends from the south point of the island 4 miles in a N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. direction, and the shorter range E. by S., 2 miles from the northern part of Niamok, a small square shaped island, lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-eastward of the south point of Misana, and between them is a rocky islet, and several dangers which block the channel. A small, thickly wooded islet lies a mile south-eastward of the East point of Misana, forming with the eastern side of that island and Niamok, a bay which appears to offer excellent anchorage; but it is treacherous and must be entered with caution, for a reef extends nearly a mile in a north-easterly direction from Niamok, while the shore of Misana is fringed by a reef which projects in places nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile, and just embraces the small islet off the east point. Vessels may, however, find safe and convenient anchorage anywhere in the bay, in from 6 to 8 fathoms, by avoiding to bring the eastern part of the small islet to the eastward of N. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., and the eastern side of Niamok to the eastward of S. E. by E. W.; the South point of Misana bearing S. W. clear of the reef which projects from Niamok.

The shore reef extends but a short distance from the north-eastern part of Misana, but from the north shore it projects about half a mile, and a 2-fathoms patch lies some distance outside the edge of the reef, which makes it dangerous to approach that shore nearer than a mile. A mass of rocks above water lies 2 or 3 cables westward of the north-west point of the island, westward and south-westward of which other dangers extend more than half a mile.

Rodeng Peak, 797 feet high, bears S. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the north-east point of Misana. Viewed from the southward it presents a conical appearance, and, being the only hill of this feature in the vicinity, is very conspicuous. It is one of the principal objects which will enable a stranger to make out the entrance to Rhio strait, for it can nearly at all times be seen over Misana as the strait is approached. The hill, from the peak, forms a shoulder to the north-westward, and then gradually slopes away in that direction, so that as Misana is passed the conical shape disappears.

Binan Island, lying W. N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Misana, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and very narrow at both ends, widening to half a mile near the middle of the island, which forms a rounded point looking to the north-east; the island is easily recognized by a conspicuous hill, 269 feet high, at the south-east end. A reef fronts the greater part of Binan, extending a quarter of a mile off the north part, and a quarter of a mile off the north-west part of the island, westward and south-westward of which other dangers extend more than half a mile.

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Tarong Point, the north-east extreme of Galang island, bears N. N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 24 miles from the west end of Great Garas; it has on its northern side a small bay, which is a native village. A reef fronts it at a distance of a quarter of a mile, outside of which a shoal bank rounds away to the southward opposite Great Garas.

Moebot Island, At 5 miles N. W. N. from Little Garas, is the largest and highest of the two Moebot islands, readily distinguished by its prominent position, and the deep inlets to the westward and southward. It rises to a round peak, with the extremity of a point a mile westward of it, bearing W. N. N. N., clear to the southward. Shoals also extend more than a mile north-westward of east Moebot, the north and east extremes of Sembolong point in one bearing about N. W. is a close mark for the eastern side of them, and the south end of Pankel, bearing W. N. N. N., clear to the northward.

The inlet between Galang and Rempong islands is blocked by a sand bank having general depths of 1 to 2 fathoms over it; there are also some dangerous reefs from a third to three-quarters of a mile northward of Tarong point; between these dangers and the Moebot shoals is a clear channel, nearly half a mile wide, with 4 to 9 fathoms water in it.

Sembolong point, the eastern extreme of Rempong island, is the next prominent object on the western side of the main channel after passing northward of the Moebot island. It is fronted by a reef, close to which are 5 to 9 fathoms. From this point the road trends to the westward, very much increasing the width of the strait.

Katang Linga lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. W. from Binan, is a bold, bluff-looking island, 240 feet high, nearly a mile long and half a mile broad; a shore reef fronts the greater part of it, extending off in some places nearly 12 cables. A shoal, having but 4 or 5 fathoms water over it, lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile W. S. W. from the north point of Katang Linga, but it is quite out of the way of vessels navigating Rhio strait.

Binan Island, lying N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Sembolong point, and about 14 miles eastward of Rempong island, is about half a mile in extent, with 12 fathoms water over it, and 7 to 9 fathoms near it. To avoid it, Sembolong point should not be brought east of S. E. by S., nor the eastern extreme of Little Rempong island to the north of N. W.

Vessels of heavy draught should not

bring Sembolong point to the eastward of S. E. until Rempong bank is passed, which will ensure their preserving a proper depth over it.

In the bay between Sembolong point and Rempong island, the soundings appear to be pretty regular, decreasing from 9 and 10 fathoms to 5 and 4 fathoms, as far as Rempong bank, but S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. from this last, and a quarter of a mile outside the shore reef fronting Rempong, lies a small detached reef from which the east extreme of Rempong

bank N. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. A short distance to the westward a spit projects from the shore reef in the direction of Rempong bank more than half a mile; and from the south-east part of Rempong island a shoal bank extends in the direction of the spit, leaving but a narrow channel between them.

Remarks state, the southermost of the chain of islands which front Belang strait, between Battang and Rempong island, is about 4 miles long, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. and S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., three-quarters of a mile broad, moderately elevated, 341 feet, and when first seen appears like a bold point, projecting from Rempong; it is surrounded at a short distance by a reef. Between it and the Rempong bank the depths are 3 to 7 fathoms. A shallow mud bank, having patches of sand which are seen at high water upon it, nearly fills the large bay, south-westward of Rempong island, and, extending outside the shore reef fronting Aboe island, approaches the eastern extreme of Kantil island in a north-easterly direction; off the east end of Aboe some rocks lie just inside the edge of the bank. There is a narrow channel between this bank and the Rempong islands, but it is hardly available for anything larger than a boat.

(To be continued.)

#### HELL DEPICTED FOR THE YOUNG.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

At present, when there is so much discussion about what all children should be taught, it is useful to know what some children are taught. We have before us the tenth of a series of "books for children and young persons," composed by the Rev. J. Furniss, C.S.S.R., and published by authority, for it is stamped "sermone superiorum." Its title is "The Sight of Hell," and its contents are quite as startling as the title. A recommendation is prefixed that one or two of the thirty-seven sections into which it is divided "might be read to the children each Sunday at Cathechism." After this comes a protest from Father Faber against "the false delicacy of modern times in keeping back the soaring images of hell." Then follows the statement, "Cleanse the fountain head and the stream will be pure; to which is added a quotation from the life of St. Francis Xavier to the effect that "by means of the children St. Francis Xavier reformed the great and corrupt city of Goa." We infer that, in the opinion of the Rev. J. Furniss, the best way in which to prepare children for acting as the reformers of other great and corrupt cities is to inoculate them with the doctrines taught in this work. It is doubtful if he will find many parents to agree with him. A few extracts will enable others to settle this question for themselves.

The children who are instructed out of this work will learn, "It seems likely that hell is in the middle of the earth"—that Core, Dathan, and Abiron were sent down alive into hell, and that St. Gregory vouches for Theodore, a very wicked and cruel king, who lived in a town called Ravenna, having met the same fate. In his case, however, the earth did not open. He was seen by a holy hermit, who lived on the island of Stromboli, to "go down into the fiery mountain" on that island. The Rev. J. Furniss states, "We know how far it is to the middle of the earth. It is just four thousand miles. So if hell is in the middle of the earth, it is four thousand miles to the horrible prison of hell." Down in this place is a terrible noise. The children are asked to—

"Listen to the tremendous, the horrible uproar of millions and millions of tormented creatures mad with the fury of hell. Oh, the screams of fear, the groanings of horror, the yell of rage, the cry of pain, the shouts of agony, the shrieks of despair from millions on millions." There you hear them roaring like lions, hissing like serpents, howling like dogs, and wailing like dragons. There you hear the gnashing of teeth, and the fearful blasphemies of the devils. Above all, you hear the roaring of the thunderbolts of God's anger, which shanks hell to its foundations. But there is another sound. There is in hell a sound like that of many waters. It is as if all the rivers and oceans of the world were pouring themselves with a great splash down on the floor of hell. Is it, then, really the sound of waters? It is. Are the rivers and oceans of the earth pouring themselves into hell? No. What is it then? It is the sound of oceans of tears running down from countless millions of eyes. They cry for ever and ever. They cry because the sulphurous smoke torments their eyes. They cry because they are in darkness. They cry because they have lost the beautiful heaven. They cry because they have sharp fire burns them. Little child, it is better to cry one tear of repentance now than to cry millions of tears in hell."

It is hardly needful to follow the Rev. J. Furniss through all his ghastly pictures. The foregoing passage is a fair specimen of his style, and the substance of his remarks is not so attractive as to induce us to quote at great length. Sometimes he passes from the horrible to the ludicrous. An example of this is the statement made on the authority of St. Francis that the devil was seen "sitting on a long beam which passed through the middle of hell." We cannot, however, withhold the following picture of what is to be witnessed in the third dimension, that is, in the lowest depth of hell:

"The root is red hot; the walls are red hot; the floor is like a thick sheet of red-hot iron. See the middle of that red-hot iron floor stands a girl. She looks about sixteen years old. Her feet are bare; she has neither shoes nor stockings on her feet; her bare feet stand on the red-hot burning floor. The door of this room has never been opened before since she first set her foot on the red-hot floor. Now she sees that the door is open. She rushes forward. She has gone down on her knees on the red-hot floor. Listen! I speak on her behalf. She has been standing with my bare feet on this red-hot floor for years. Day and night my only standing-place has been this red-hot floor. Sleep never came on me for a moment that I might forget this horrible burning floor. Look," she says, "at my burnt and bleeding feet. Let me go off this burning floor for one moment, only for one single short moment. Oh, that in this endless eternity of years I might forget the pain only for one single moment!" The devil answers her question: "Do you not," he says, "for a moment, forget your pain?" "No, not for one single moment during the never-ending eternity of years shall you ever leave this red-hot floor!" "Is it so?" the girl says with a sigh that seems to break her heart; "then, at least, let somebody go to my little brother and sister, who are alive, and tell them not to do the bad things which I did, so that they will never have to come and stand on the red-hot floor. The devil answers her again, "Your little brothers and sisters have the priests to tell them these things. If they will not listen

to the priests, neither would they listen even if somebody should go to them from the dead."

The concluding sentence proves that the "mocking fiend" can twist Scripture to his own ends. It is clear, also, that the Rev. J. Furniss has no scruple in accepting the devil's advocacy of "the priests." It is permitted to the upholders of any creed to spread it abroad without opposition; but those who use such questionable methods as the Rev. J. Furniss deserve censure even while they enjoy toleration. Let it be supposed that we have selected an obsolete work for comment, we may add that the copy before us was published in 1864. On the cover the author is styled "Father" Furniss. Were he really a father he would never have penned such a work, nor would he have enjoyed on others the duty of teaching its doctrines to children. That he knows the pain and injury the reading of it must give himself shows. At the beginning he quotes the passage already referred to with regard to the false delicacy of modern times in keeping back the soaring images of hell." He then paints for them the pictures, whereas we have given fair samples, and conclude the twenty-first section with these words, "One of the most painful things in this world is to be much frightened."

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## THE CHINA MAIL.

Miscellaneous.

and Queries:

ON  
AND JAPAN.  
MEDIUM OF INTER-  
UNICIONFOR  
and Literary Men,  
and Residents in the  
generally.

BY N. B. DENNYS.

6 PER ANNUM.

of the Press.

Advertiser, May 4, 1867.)

ed a copy of "Notes and Queries" will be really a much matter relating to otherwise would be lost, and success. Sinologues, Chinese and scientific men ought to cultivate themselves on the Notes and Queries, as it is a medium of communication what otherwise might remain buried in themselves, and Officials have got science and Philology their various divisions of mental in this land ought to be for our part we are glad issues, both on account and instruction they may supply to the foreign community in

British China Branch of  
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order, May 17, 1867.)

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researches.

Times, Mar. 1867.)

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of our contributors as

reliable facts in con-  
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in respect to this coun-

language, and, in-

we trust it will be as warm-

deserved by the num-

erous men, who are now

to the philosophical  
Wade, making rapid

requirement of the languages

grown grey in their ser-

to which they have given

News Letter, Mar. 23, 1867.

ived the first number, which

out-of-the-way, and inter-

Press, Mar. 2, 1867.)

ived the first number of a  
series of eight pages entitled  
on China, together with  
able and interesting his-  
on China, together with  
queries for future con-  
sideration, and states that the  
length of its contributions  
be received with eagerness  
as throwing light upon  
the laws of the various pro-  
tection of the people.

For Sale.

CHARLES A. SAINT.

CHONG SIGNALS,

of the Signals and flag-  
nal Station, Maryatt's m-  
and all the regulations in  
their use at Victoria Peak.

A few

Principal House Flags,

a frequenting Hongkong.

in Colors.

\$1.

MEMBERS OF THE RIFLE

ASSOCIATION.

CHARLES A. SAINT.

Bill Cards.

COLORED.

## Post-Office Notifications.

**MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."**  
The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 10 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 7th April; Letters, &c. may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 7th April until 6 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 8th April will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 6 A.M. on the 8th April.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.60 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Milling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 6 A.M. on the 8th April will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writer as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 P.M. on the 7th April, will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance I, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, March 26, 1868.

**I**t is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of a new Postal Convention which has been concluded with the United States Post Office, the rates of postage chargeable upon Correspondence from Hongkong forwarded through the United Kingdom to the United States of America will henceforth be as follows, viz.:

FOR A LETTER  
*Via Southampton.*  
Under 1 ounce, 34 cents.  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, .03.  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounces, \$1.02.  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, \$1.36.  
For every additional ½ oz., .34.

*Via Marseilles.*  
Under 1 ounce, 42 cents.  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, .84.  
Above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounces, \$1.26.  
Above 1½ ounces and not exceeding 2 ounces, \$1.68.  
For every additional ½ oz., .42.

BOOK PACKETS AND PATTERNS  
*Via Southampton.*  
Under 4 ounces, 14 cents.  
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, .28.  
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, .42.  
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, .66.  
For every additional 4 oz., .14.

*Via Marseilles.*  
Under 4 ounces, 18 cents.  
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, .36.  
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, .54.  
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, .72.

FOR every additional 4 oz., .18.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH SHIP "FALCON" FROM LONDON.  
CONSIGNEES by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that all cargo impeding the Vessel's discharge will be landed and delivered at the Wharves of the respective Consignees by Messrs HOOK, SONS & CO.

Goods not taken delivery of on the Wharves will be stored in the Godown of Messrs DEXR & CO., all in ship's expense, but at Consignee's risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1868. 10ap

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.

Ex "Dowai," 7th January, 1868.

RT. 531. 1 Case Paper.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, March 27, 1868.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per M. I. Company's S. S. Imperatrice, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods before the 7th instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

DIETETIC BAEL, the new DIET, so highly recommended by the Faculty to those suffering from derangement of the Digestive Organs. Can be procured from GEO. GLASSE,

The Victoria Dispensary

Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

## FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & CO.

For further particulars, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & CO.

Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

## FOR SALE.

100 Barrels PRIME PORK and 100 barrels MESS BEER.

Apply to SMITH, ARCHER & CO.

Hongkong, December 1, 1867.

## FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints. Due de Montebello.

Eugene Clouet.

De St. Marceaux & Co.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

## CASTOR OIL, in cases of twenty Gallons each, or in quantities to suit Purchaser.

To be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

## FOR SALE.

THE New Patent Silicated Carbon FIL-

TER, small enough to be carried in the Pocket. No traveller in the East should be without one.

To be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA

TIMBER, to arrive per French Barque "MARIA MORTON."

Apply to REYNVAAN BROTHERS & CO.

Hongkong, February 20, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

PRIME California CHEESE.

Do. Gruyere Do.

Do. California BUTTER.

100 barrels Prime Hamburg MESS PORK.

Prime Westphalia HAMS, at

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

## EX MAIL STEAMER.

YON SAUSAGES in best condition.

CHEESE and HAMS.

Assorted French CONFECTORY.

Mahla RAISINS in bottles and tins.

ALMONDS in shells.

Peeled ALMONDS in tins.

Eleme FIGS in tins.

PRUNES in bottles.

Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS, at

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

## FOR SALE.

A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY,

just received ex "Channel Queen."

H. Superior Amontillado SHERRY

in 3 doz. cases.

H. Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 2

doz. cases.

H. Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2

doz. cases.

H. Quarter-cask (casked) Superior

Oloroso SHERRY.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

MUNTZ Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and

NAILS.

Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

## ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.

ONST NPLY on hand for Sale by the Underigned.

R. G. RIO & CO.

Hongkong, January 20, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SMALL Wines of Superior Old PORT

WINE, Th. Cy. Sandeman, Oporto.

Fine Dry MADEIRA.

Fine CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.

Various Superior Hungarian WINES.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, August 6, 1867.

ff

CHAMPAGNE.

ROEDERER, CARTE NOIRE.

The only Champagne awarded the Medal of the First Class at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, February 27, 1868.

ff

FOR SALE.

J ust Arrived.

2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may

be had at Wholesale Price.

Address "A," Office of this paper.

Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

ff

FOR SALE.

Ex Sir Lancetol, Fiery Cross, and other

articles.

BASS STALEALE in quarts and pints.

London Brown STOUT, in do.

Guinness' STOUT, in do.

Hennedy's and Martell's BRANDY.

English OLD TOM GIN.

Hubback's PAINTS.

Do, boiled and raw LINSEED OIL

AT LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1868.

ff

GREY ARAB HORSE FOR SALE.

FOURTEEN Hands and upwards, quiet

to ride or drive, and carries a Lady

well; age under 7 years. Price very moderate.

Apply by Letter to "X. Y." Office of

this paper.

Hongkong, February 4, 1868.

ff

EX "CARMARTHENSHIRE" AND

"AVON."

BASS BEER in Pints and Quarts.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,

Stay Hotel.

Hongkong, February 13, 1868.

ff

AT THE STAG HOTEL STORES,

no. 110, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Just Launched.

Ex THE TWEED.

PICKLES, JAMS, SALT

VINEGAR, CURRANTS,

HERBS, Raspberry VINEGAR,

CATSUP, MUSTARD,

Lou SUGAR, BLACKING,

Ginger BRANDY.

Booth's OLD TOM.

CHAMPAGNE in pint.

Cheddar Goat CHEESE.

Prime YORK HAMS.

EDMUND HOLMES.

Hongkong, January 9, 1868.

ff

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ's Patent Yellow METAL

SHREATHING, from 20 to 24 oz.

Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing FELT.

at

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

ff

FOR SALE.

CLAIET, real Chateau Margaux.

Haut Bages.

L. Esparré Durac.

BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in

1 dozen cases.

BEEF and PORTER in bottle.

BUTTER (Platta) in keys.

ff

A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.</

Advertisements.

**TRAITS**  
ON is prepared to take  
S. VIEWS and other  
Rooms, Commercial  
Queen's Road.  
ch 11, 1868.

**E & Co.**  
Exchange;  
ection of their NEW  
cially prepared for the  
orming the largest and  
GOODS they have yet

(prising).—  
Plain and Fancy Silks  
Rep., Wool Plaids,  
est designs for Ladies'  
assortment of Evening  
Embossed, Printed,  
Cinolines, Muslin  
Laces of all descriptions,  
in Dress Trimmings.  
Hats and Bonnets,  
thers, Wreaths, etc  
and JACKETS  
designs and materials,  
y and Dress Making  
under the management  
West End assistants.  
Department is now well  
description of Cloth,  
including Blue, Black  
Cloths.

JACK DOESKINS,  
ilitary CLOTHS,  
TWEEDS and  
neys, Beavers, &c.  
nd Gentlemen's  
all descriptions.  
nd Gentlemen's  
from well-known  
akers.

SCARFS in great  
variety.

try and Brussels.  
ating and Floor  
Cloths.

nd Gentlemen's  
of all makes.  
est Styles.

Linen of every  
scription.

Drab Felt HATS,  
Drab Paris and  
Dress Hats.  
September 24, 1867.

**T. SHIPPING.****ARRIVAL.**

Colleen Bawn, Brit. barque,  
Bengkuk via Cape St. Ma.  
Mar. 16, 10,000 pounds  
EG & Co.

**PARTURES.**

for Shanghai.  
for Singapore and Ceylon.  
for Kei, Macao.  
for Saigon.  
for Takao.  
for Nagasaki.

**CLEARED.**

on.

**PING REPORT.**

Colleen Bawn, Brit. barque,  
via Cape St. James, reports  
till wind to North of Pulo  
thence to Cape St. James  
till arrival at Cape St.  
March, for provisions; left  
on 15th March, had fresh  
S.E. until lat. 17 N. long.  
had strong E. wind and  
ast March; then had moderate  
light southerly wind,  
1st April 3rd, then had  
moderate wind arrival in port  
in lat. 11.27 N. long. 109.39  
British ship *Lakko* from  
to Saigon; also the Brit.

**TATIONS.**

ing, 4th April, 1868.  
New, \$657  
ares, New, 655  
75  
16 a 104  
16 a 104

**Exchange.**

is' sight, 4/3  
" 4/4  
days' sight, Rs. 218  
days' sight, Rs. 217  
3 days' sight, Bank Tls. 72  
d.wts. B. 114 per c. pre.  
9.70 per c. pre.  
11.4 per c. pre.  
24.20 per tael.  
such, 23.65  
signs, 4.76  
Shares, 40 per Share.  
ock, Old, 14 per cent pm.  
New, 6 per cent pm.  
Shares, Old, 14 per cent pm.  
New, 8  
Shares, 25 per cent dis.  
shares, 20 per cent dis.

**Temperature.**

ong, 4th April, 1868.  
9 A.M. 8 P.M.  
... 30.130 30.048  
66 68  
66.0 68.0  
60.0 69.0  
Bgr. — 71.0  
Bgr. — 62.5  
Kaya, — 111  
Grass, 60.0  
ain on Gras, 0.00  
above, 0.00  
N.E. 2  
3 2  
7 6  
3 2  
Dull Dull

F. S. CLEAVER'S  
PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of  
Nitrate of Silver from the hands, &c. without in  
any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF  
CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Recommends the above to the Photographic  
World, Professional and Amateur, as being the only  
Preparation Existing, which, while being perfectly  
harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his Prize Medal Honey Soap

to the Original and Generic Plate Rouge

Soap, the only article necessary to produce a speedy

and brilliant polish.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and

Perfumery.

London & Paris.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER received, with

Office regularly filed for the inspection

of Advertisers and the Public.

**MISCELLANEOUS.****THE****CHINESE COMMERCIAL****GUIDE.**

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,

Hongkong.

638 pp. DEMY 8vo. WITH APPENDIX.

FIFTH EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Conten-

tents of this Book:

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

Four Treaties, with China.

1.—Treaty with Great Britain,

Chinese Text of the same.

2.—Treaty with the United States.

3.—Treaty with France.

4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Articles of Trade with China.

1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.

2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.

3.—Rules respecting Trade and Duties,

Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Description of Articles of Import.

5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 TO 14.

Foreign Commerce with China.

1.—Port of Canton.

2.—Port of Chausau or Swatow.

3.—Port of Kiangshau in Hainan.

4.—Port of Amoy.

5.—Port of Foochow.

6.—Ports of Tamshui and Taiwan in Formosa.

7.—Port of Ningpo.

8.—Port of Shanghai.

9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the Interior.

10.—Port of Tanchau or Chefoo.

11.—Port of Tientsin.

12.—Port of Newlowwang or Yangtze'.

13.—Colony of Hongkong.

14.—Colony of Macao.

CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 TO 5.

Foreign Commerce with Japan.

1.—Intercourse with Japan.

2.—Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

3.—Ports open to Foreign Commerce.

Nagasaki.

Japanese Coins, Weights and Measures.

5.—American Compact with Lewchew.

CHAP. V.—SEC. 1 TO 7.

Moneys, Weights, &c., in China.

1.—Chinese Currency.

2.—Chinese Numerals.

3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.

4.—Measures of Capacity.

5.—Measures of Length.

6.—Chinese Land Measures.

7.—Chinese Divisions of Time.

CHAP. VI.—SEC. 1 TO 11.

Western Moneys, Weights, &c.

1.—Annaceous Moneys, &c.

2.—Port of Saigon.

3.—Treaty with Siam, Tariff, &c., Siamese Moneys, Weights, &c.

4.—Netherlands India.

5.—Philippine Islands.

Sailing Directions for Panay I.

6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.

7.—Burmane Moneys, Weights, &c.

8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

9.—Ceylon.

10.—English and French Weights, &c.

11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 TO 6.

Table on Prices, Exchanges, &c.

1.—Comparison of Prices.

2.—Relating to Exchanges.

3.—Relating to Time.

4.—Comparison of Weights.

5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Direc-

tions for the Coast of China, and for the

Japan Islands; also giving the meanings

of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and

Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Po-

sitions of places on the Chinese and Japa-

nese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—The

table in Chap. VII., for estimating prices,

measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have

been selected from those constantly in use

among the foreign merchants in China.

Those for calculating the prices of tea in

dollars or pence have been copied from the

more extended tables, by the kind permission

of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq.

The last section of the same chapter, on "Mo-

vements in Bullion," has been prepared and

furnished for the Guide by Patrick R.

Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of

India at Hongkong, who has had much ex-

perience in the exchanges and movements

of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

The Appendix of Sailing Directions has

been reprinted from the "China Pilot."

With short interruptions, the coasts from

Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in

it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Direc-

tions have been improved by the insertion

of the Chinese characters for the names of

all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the

China Mail Agents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,

(

# Shipping in Harbour.

# HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

*Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.*

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloong side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>							
Azof	W Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Benares	McCulloch	Brit. sh.	1491	March 27	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fung Shuey	WC Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Imperatrice	WC Macaire	Foh. str.	2800	April 1	Messageries Imperiales		
Malta	W	Brit. str.	960	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Orissa	WC Hall	Brit. str.	1696	April 3	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	8th, 7 a.m.
<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Abbott Lawrence	E Bramhall	Amer. sh.	1516	March 12	Messageries Imperiales	Manila	
Adaebaran	W Maack	Hamb. bk.	300	March 27	Siemssen & Co		
Adeline	E Darke	Brit. bg.	280	March 17	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Albert Victor	W Muir	Brit. sh.	858	April 1	Bosman & Co		
Anne	E Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	March 24	John S. McDonald		
Balvidere	W Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Carobel	W McKenzie	Amer. bk.	467	March 28	Russell & Co		
Cary & Jane	W Jausen	Hamb. bk.	412	March 7	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Callao	Early
Catharina	W Hess	Hamb. bk.	500	March 27	Wm. Pustai & Co		
Contest	W Reynand	Siam. bk.	386	March 5	Chinese		
Cowper	W Sparrow	Amer. sh.	1079	March 16	Captain	San Francisco	Early
Crimea	W Barrow	Brit. sh.	478	April 3	Chinese		
Dagmar	W Bhunstrom	Russ. sh.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 19	A. Hogg	Saigon	
Eliza	W Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Early
Everest	WC Clarke	Brit. sh.	571	March 28	Gilman & Co		
Falcon	W Gunn	Brit. sh.	794	March 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Formosa	W Paulsen	Prus. bk.	275	April 3	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Glenlee	W Burkitt	Russ. sh.	635	January 3	Landstein & Co	S'pore & B'bay	Early
Golden Fleece	W Gall	Brit. sh.	359	March 16	Chinese		
Henrietta	E Allen	Brit. bk.	181	March 30	J. S. Hook, Son & Co		
Hopeful	W Buttrey	Brit. bk.	332	April 1	Order		
Java	WC Anderson	Prus. bk.	309	March 31	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Portland	
Jeanne Alice	W Moutier	Feh. sh.	1209	March 11	Order		
John L. Dimmock	W Wenchell	Brit. str.	1047	March 26	Captain		
John Norman	E Gardiner	Brit. sh.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
Maria Louisa	W Arrestin	Span. bk.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co	Manila	
Maria Morton	W Marollo	Feh. bk.	401	March 31	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Marie Therese	W Bonneson	Feh. bk.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam	Early
Mirage	W Ruan	Brit. sh.	718	March 20	Q. Acheong		
Navarino	WC Wettnog	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Neptuno	W Reuteria	Span. bg.	284	March 31	Order		
Nevielle	K Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 16	Turner & Co		
New York	W Moenorich	Brit. bk.	536	April 1	Weng Cheung Sun		
Salacia	WC Steward	Brit. bk.	424	March 30	Gilman & Co	Manila	
Santa Anna	W Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 26	Remedios & Co		
Seaman's Bride	W Roth	Siam. bk.	314	March 17	Chinese		
Spitfire	WC Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Burd & Co		
Sultan	W Howard	Brit. bk.	399	Feb. 8	Order		
Sword Fish	W Muller	Siam. sh.	575	March 31	Chinese		
Vesta	W Tetens	Hamb. bg.	240	March 11	Siemssen & Co	Pelew Islands	
Wilhelm	W Ulrich	Brem. bk.	266	March 29	Melchers & Co		

## W H A M P O A.

## SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on March 18

<i>Ship's Name.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Where from.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Consignees or Agents.</i>
Adelina	Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	March 17	Cardiff	.....	Order
Alicia Annis	Kirbey	Brit. bk.	300	January 9	Rio de Janeiro	.....	Russell & Co
Andreas	Krabb	Dut. sh.	832	Feb. 13	Cardiff	.....	Wm. Pustau & Co
Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Amer. sh.	1253	Feb. 27	Newport	.....	Order
Aurora Australis	Todd	Brit. bk.	598	March 4	London	.....	W. R. Adamson & Co
F. Reck	Denker	Brem. bk.	549	Feb. 16	Cardiff	.....	E. Schellhaas & Co
Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Brit. bk.	351	March 4	Cardiff	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Hope	Henderson	Brit. bk.	453	March 16	Shields	.....	Order
Isabella Ridley	Watson	Brit. bk.	516	March 5	Cardiff	.....	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Layard	Watson	Brit. bg.	176	March 15	Newcastle, N. S. W.	.....	Frazer & Co
Leander	Petlerick	Brit. sh.	832	March 12	London	.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Magellan	Crosbie	Brit. sh.	613	Feb. 24	Liverpool	London	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
M. W. Bass	Arentzen	Dan. bk.	304	March 14	Sydney	.....	Frazer & Co
Neptune	Schfield	Brit. sh.	928	March 7	Newcastle, N. S. W.	.....	Russell & Co
Pallas	Wulff	Hamb. bk.	470	March 8	Hamburg	.....	Telge, Nolting & Co
Princess of Wales	Sheppard	Brit. sh.	996	Feb. 21	Newport	.....	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	532	January 2	Shields	New York	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Tientsin	Jarman	Brit. bk.	254	March 3	Newcastle, N. S. W.	.....	Russell & Co
White Adder	Moore	Brit. sh.	915	March 11	London	.....	W. R. Adamson & Co

# VESSELS LOADING.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Rig.</i>	<i>Consignees.</i>	<i>Intended Despatch</i>
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS—</b>				
NINGPO	J. Mathilde*	Hm. bk.	Siemssen & Co	
<b>OTHER PORTS—</b>				
BOMBAY, &c.—Eng. Mail	Orissa	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co	8th
CALLAO	Cary & Jane	Hm. bk.	Bourjau Hubener & Co	
LONDON	Cha-sze*	Br. sh.	Deacon & Co	1'diate
MANILA	Maria Louisa	Sp. bk.	Aug. Heard & Co	
Do.	A. Lawrence	Am. sh.	Order	
Do.	Santa Anna	Sp. bk.	Remedios & Co	
NEW YORK	Mathilde*	Pr. bg.	Olyphant & Co	
PELEW ISLANDS	Vesta	Hm. bg.	Siemssen & Co	
PORTLAND	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	
SAIGON	Dagmar	Ru. sh.	Order	
Do.	Dayspring	Br. bk.	A. Hogg	
SAN FRANCISCO	Cowper	Am. sh.	Captain	
Do.	Eliza	Br. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Glenlee	Ru. sh.	Landstein & Co	Early
SRINAM	M. Therese	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	

\* At Whampoa

+ At Canyon.

# MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns	H.P.	Captain.
Ashuelot	U. States	sloop	10	.....	Hatfield, Commander
Aspic	H. I. M.	gun-boat	—	.....	Andria de Nerciat, Com.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3	60	R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	.....	C. Crowdy, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	.....	Attached to Melville
Fee-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	5	.....	Edwards
Forester	British	gun-boat	3	60	In Ordinary
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	60	In ordinary
Janus	British	gun-boat	3	40	Keppel, Lieut.
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	.....	R. Bernard, D. M. I. G. &c.
Patino	Spanish	steamer			Paterno
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	.....	Commodore Oliver Jones
Rifleman	British	surveying ship	—	.....	J. W. Reed, Nav. Lieut.
Sa de Baudeira	H. F. M.	steamer	13	.....	Rodrigues. [at A'deen dock]
Unadilla	U. States	steamer	5	180	Hatfield, Lt. Commander
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3	40	Barbor Tender to Comm.
Zebra	British	steam-sloop	7	.....	E. J. Pollard, Commande
MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.					
Cheng-tsing	Chinese	gun-boat	3	.....	Bessard
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4	.....	Folsom

Chinese Customs cruiser ..... Foreign

Vessel	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Owners or Agents.
Faine, (110 h. power)	British	Stephenson	117	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	British	Carroll	380	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C. pa
Kin Shan	British	Huskell	456	Do.
Kiu Kiang	British	Benning	617	Do.
Lintin	British	Laid up	69	Acheong
Little Orphan	British	Benning	46	Union Dock Company Tug
Poyang	British	Laid up	379	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C. pa
Prince Albert	British			Q. Acheong
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	British	Godsill	101	Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Wilson	140	Thomas Hunt & Co
Specie	Amer.	Graves		Thomas Hunt & Co
Waita Cloud	British		280	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C. pa

#### **RECEIVING SHIPS**

<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>At</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Owners.</i>
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Mahamoodie	Fubchau	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Grecu	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Lewes	Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes	"	B. bg.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Benuett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfiuder	{ Ta-kau, Formosa }	B. sh.	262		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ternate	"	B. bk.			Dent & Co

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## Chinese Advertisements.

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招接油皇家兵船一隻名美威厘又臺船一隻名便連些士渣羅卹其票准收至英四月六號禮拜一午時截止如欲知其章程詳細者請至本局問便知  
英三月卅一日  
票人投  
未士拜禮士謹啟  
亞士  
味司在本港辦事亞味  
啟  
啟保公司之專出儀  
布貨壹等駛風船火輪  
爐常價銀其填補項可  
華新加波加利吉打  
白  
司或架巴刺多公司啟  
告  
燕梳  
白

十二點鐘在燈籠  
州渣頭貨倉有水  
瀆望加拉棉花六  
百三十五包另有  
九十七包出投現  
銀交易鷹銀七  
七兌

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